

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.

To Merchants and business men, who adver-
tise by the year, liberal deductions will be made.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICES BLANKS

Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.

For Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,
our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett.

HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.

Office on the public square, three doors
above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where
he can generally be found.

Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846. 10-1f

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie.

GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to
the citizens of Howard County.

Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, west of the Baptist
Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-10m

Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY WM. R. SNELSON,

FAYETTE, MO.

JUST received and now opened, a large and
well selected stock of—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,

which having been purchased and carefully selected
by himself in person and will be sold at a great
reduction on former prices.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from
Physicians, with FRESH MEDICINES, at a small ad-
vance on cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A full assortment of School Books of every de-
scription, which will be sold lower than they can
be purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrangements
have been made which will insure at all
times a complete assortment.

Also, MEDICAL, LAW, and THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,
NOVELS, Poetical works of different authors, Al-
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices
which cannot fail to please.

Fayette, April 11th, 1846.

Pure White Lead.

THE subscribers, agents for the sale of Glas-
gow & Cutbush's celebrated White Lead,
will keep a heavy stock of all qualities on hand,
and sell at Manufacturer's prices, and charges,
to-wit:—

Per barrel, \$1.90.
Extra, 1.80; 25 pds.
No. 1, 1.65.

These are strictly cash prices, and no account
will be made under any circumstances.

HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.
Fayette, April 25th, '46.

JEW DAVID'S

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

REMARKS ON THE VIRTUES OF THE
HEBREW PLASTER.—The numerous and as-
tonishing cures this remedy has, and is constantly
performing in the most obstinate cases of RHEU-
MATISM, GOUT, PAIN IN THE JOINTS, &c. Back
Lame, &c., have fully established its reputation
beyond a doubt. And not only is it the most
powerful agent known in removing all Seated and
Local Pains, but in Scrofulous maladies it has
been found equally efficient, having been employed
with

ASTONISHING SUCCESS
in the radical cure of King's Evil, Eruptions
of the Skin, Ulcerations, &c.—in all cases of
which its effects have been satisfactory alike to
physician and patient.

By way of explaining the soundness of this
simple and unsophisticated mode of treatment,
we will here state that the surface of the human
body is a succession of perspiratory tubes so minute
as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, but
when examined with a microscope are readily per-
ceived, and their office easily determined.

The learned Wilson counted the perspiratory
tubes on the palm of the hand, and found 3,253
in a square inch, each of them having an append-
ed gland which extends throughout the system.
It is by this means that the powerful health re-
storing properties of the HEBREW PLASTER are
manifested; its virtues entering those tubes, are
immediately transmitted to every part of the hu-
man body; thus exerting a specific influence over
every part of the system. These singular facts
will serve to explain the modus operandi by which
this Plaster, in conjunction with WISTAR'S BAL-
SAM OF WILD CHERRY, has of late effected those
astonishing Cures in cases of Consumption, Liver
complaint, and Dyspepsia, which have recently
created such a sensation throughout the western
world.

Beware of all persons who offer to sell the
Plaster for less than the price established by the
proprietors, as we consider it sufficient evidence
of its being counterfeit.

PHILIPS & BLAKESLEY, corner of Chesnut
and Third Streets, St. Louis, Mo., General Agents
for the West, of whom only the genuine can be
had, or of their regular authorized agents for
sale of the same.

AGENTS.—Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, Fayette. R.
P. HANEKAMP & Co., Glasgow. McCAMBERL
& COATES, Huntsville. W. C. HILL & Co.,
Keokukville.
November 7th, 1846.

See how that Coat fits!

DID you get that coat at Carroll's Corner?
Well, I didn't get it any where else. I tell
you, Bob, that is Martin's No. 2, and I recom-
mend all the boys to go there for nice fits and
cheap goods. (Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.)

That is Beautiful!!

WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally?
I am surprised at you to ask; don't you know
Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Jew David.

ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild

Cherry.

If any body wants any more of Wistar's, just
call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for
the real article. (Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.)

BOOTS AND SHOES—80 cases in store and
for sale very low by
R. H. LAW.
Fayette, October 24th, '46.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 7.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1846.

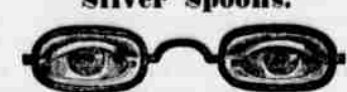
No. 41.

To the Citizens of Howard.



The subscriber returns
his sincere thanks to the
Citizens of Howard Co.,
for their liberal patronage
heretofore shown him, and
still offers his services to
them as repairer of all
kinds of WATCHES,
from the Ship Chronometer, down to the old and
faithful BULL'S EYE. New Jewels re-set in
Watches, and all kinds of work done in the line
of Watch Making, at the sign of the large Watch
and Spectacles.
G. W. COOKE.
Boonville, December 6th, 1846. 39-1y

Silver Spoons.



At the sign of the Watch and Spectacles, I
have on hand and for sale as good an article of
genuine Silver Spoons, as was ever put in the
mouth of any one. I have from the Soup Ladle
to the Salt Spoon, which I will sell either for old
Silver or Cash—not particular.
G. W. COOKE.
Boonville, December 6th, 1846. 39-1y

Jewelry.

I HAVE now on hand as good an assortment
of Jewels as these "diggins" will justify my
keeping—consisting of all that is Fashionable:
Such as fine Breast Pins for ladies; Finger Rings;
Ear Rings; Gold Chains; Pencils; Shirt Studs; for
gentlemen; Watch Keys, &c. Also, a few strong
Wedding Rings left, but selling very fast. Please
call soon or they will all be sold.
G. W. COOKE.
Boonville, December 6th, 1846. 39-1y

To the Afflicted!!

A Certain Cure for the Rheumatism.
THE subscriber has been induced, by the ad-
vice of many persons, who have been cured of
the RHEUMATISM, from the use of his "Embroca-
tion," to prepare, and publish it for the bene-
fit of those who are afflicted with that distressing
disease.

Read the following Certificate.

HAZEL RIDGE, Mo., Oct. 24th, 1846.
DEAR SIR.—The Rheumatic Embrocation, which
you were kind enough to send me last month, I
have applied according to your directions. It
has entirely removed the Rheumatism, with which
I had been afflicted for several years, and you are
at liberty to extend the publication of this fact
in any manner or form that you may think best for
its universal dissemination.

Yours, truly, J. T. CLEVELAND.
To Mr. Henry C. Myers, Fayette, Mo.
(Prepared and Sold only by H. C. MYERS.
Price—from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bottle,
according to size.)
Fayette, Nov. 12th, 1846. 36-1y

Carroll's Corner.

500 PACKAGES just received by the con-
templated rail road. Those Germans
will have their Catfish line in full blast by spring.
They are to swallow the groceries, &c., &c., and
tow a barge with dry goods. So says Carroll!
Glasgow, Nov. 14th, 1846.

Carroll's Corner.

I SAY, Tom, I guess them tarmal fools won't say
Carroll's Corner ain't in town any more now.
The Jews have moved up in their fine new store,
and it looks like Bosting. Hogwallow and the
lower end of town, looks like way down in the
Hurricane among them gullies. The upper end of
town is the place for business and bargains. What
Carroll's Corner don't sell, the Jews give away.
Well, they don't do any thing else.
Glasgow, November 14th, 1846.

SMITH'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—At Car-
roll's corner, they taste of sugar, and not of
honey as those at the drug store.
Glasgow, Nov. 22d, 1846.

Pork! Pork!! Pork!!!

All persons wishing to buy pork, can be supplied
at Carroll's Corner. Call and leave your orders.
Glasgow, December 6th, 1846.

CARROLL'S can't be best. That's the place
for bargains. He sells goods cheaper than
any store in town. None of your 27 3/4 Whiskey!
Hat—hat! (Glasgow, December 25th, 1846.)

"Latest news from the Army."

RECEIVED and now opening a splendid stock
of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected
with much care from the latest importations. My
stock consists in part of
Blue, black, green and brown cloths,
Overcoats and Cassimeres,
Cassinetts, Jeans and Flannels,
Vestings, Checks and Tickings,
Domestics, Cashmeres and Delaines,
Shawls, Prints, Alpaca, &c., &c.,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware and Glassware,
Groceries and Spun Cotton,
Dyestuffs, Powder, &c., &c.
Having purchased a large stock of Seasonable
Dry Goods, I am determined to sell them at a very
small advance, and ask but a call to convince any
person that my goods are cheap—very cheap.
"No trouble to show Goods." R. H. LAW.
Fayette, October 24th, 1846.
(Wanted—Jeans, Linsey, Socks, &c., &c.)

For the Ladies.

WE are now offering a desirable lot of the
following styles of Goods, which we in-
vite your attention to—
Rich Paris and London Cashmeres,
" " Delaines and Lama Cloths,
Ladies' dress silk, (all colors.)
Black and fancy cold Alpaca,
Ringold and Point Isabel Plaids, for children,
Ringold and Cashmere Alpaca, (a new article)
Rich Tarkers and Cashmeres, latest styles,
Black silk and Thibet wool do.
Wool shawls, all prices, qualities and styles,
A large lot thread Edgings and Insertings,
Swiss Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle and Bobbinet do do.
Victoria, Texas and Oregon Gloves,
A fine assortment kid do.
10 ps. Scotch and Eastern Gingham,
Lama wool Cashmere and Alpaca hose,
Lamb's wool and cotton do.
Bonnetts, Artificial flowers, Ribbons,
H. S. and C. kids, velvet Cravats, Chimere's,
Ball dresses and Graduated Swiss Book Robes,
Shaded Robes, &c., &c.
We invite the Ladies to call, believing we can
supply their wants better than any other house in
upper Missouri. ALLEN & HICKMAN.
Fayette, October 3d, 1846.

A very choice additional supply of BOOTS
AND SHOES—just opened and for sale very
low by
SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, August 22d, 1846.

ROPE.—Halter and Bale Rope, for sale by
J. RIDDLESBARGER & Co.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846.

'TIS THINE.

Dear one, 'tis thine! my heart is thine;
I give it whole—alone to thee;
It long hath knelt before thy shrine,
Another's it can never be!

Dear one, 'tis thine! and only thine!
And thine its latest loved emotion;
If love on earth could be divine,
Such is my bosom's deep devotion.

Dear one, 'tis thine each thought is thine!
And thine each lingering breath!
No space my passion can confine,
No power can change—save death!

Dear one, 'tis thine! and yours is mine—
Thou'st said for me each pulse was given;
And if to death your passion you'd resign,
You still would claim me yours in Heaven!

Dear one, 'tis thine! and in each prayer
I ask a blessing on thy head!
And if our souls are sundered here,
We'll meet among the "living dead!"

From the Missouri Democrat.

RAIL ROAD.

The following article from the Liberty
Tribune, with comments by the Editors of
the Boon's Lick Times, is worthy of seri-
ous consideration. The plan for a rail road
from Hannibal to St. Joseph, does not con-
form to the opinion we entertain as to what
would be the most judicious terminus of a
rail road commencing at Hannibal, at this
time. A road of this description commen-
cing on the Mississippi, at Hannibal, ought
to terminate at some point on the Missouri,
near the centre of the state—say at Glas-
gow, by way of Fayette. An improve-
ment of this kind, should certainly be in-
tended first to relieve the wants of the cen-
tral portion of this great commonwealth,
where the population has become dense,
and the productions of the soil so overwhelm-
ing, as to insure a speedy liquidation of the
expenses attending its construction. In
presenting this view of the subject, we en-
tain no narrow minded feelings—no stin-
dered predilections to what may be consid-
ered the best interest of our friends on a di-
rect line from Hannibal to St. Joseph. It
is well understood at this day, that the great
National Road leading from Baltimore West,
from the point where it is now located,
Terre Haut, Indiana, must strike the Mis-
sissippi river, at or near Hannibal; and
that from this point, its proper course would
be, on a direct line thence to Hannibal.—
Congress should, and we trust will make an
appropriation to continue this road through
the state of Missouri at its present session.
Is it, then, best that the rail road proposed,
and the great National Road, from the East
to the West, should run close and parallel
together. We want to be liberal to all
parts of the state; but the extremes should
also show some liberality for the centre.

We would therefore suggest that the dele-
gates to the proposed convention, should
come uncommitted, as to the terminus of the
road, and prepared to do what is right. Let
the contemplated rail road strike the Mis-
souri river at this point and be continued
through the southern division of our state;
let the National Road run from Hannibal to
St. Joseph; let the navigation of the Mis-
souri river be improved, as proposed by
Gov. EDWARDS, in his last message; and
with the improvements proposed on the
Osage and North Grand Rivers, we shall
have done much to facilitate commerce, and
to enable our enterprising planters to get
their produce to market without paying the
present ruinous price of freight. We are
glad to see this subject agitated; and trust
it will not be suffered to sleep till something
is done.

RAIL ROAD.

The subject of a Rail Road from Han-
nibal to St. Joseph, will be found intro-
duced on our first page. Our reflections on
the proposition, induced us to offer a change
in the route and point at which it should
strike the Missouri river; and to which it be-
comes our duty most earnestly to direct
public attention.

Since copying the remarks of the Tribune
and Boon's Lick Times on the proposed
work, we have received the St. Joseph Gaz-
ette, which devotes a long article to its
practicability. With us, its practicability,
is not a question. No where in the United
States, perhaps, could such a road be more
easily constructed. But however feasible
the work, however small the cost, would it,
on the proposed line, ever pay expenses, is
a question which naturally comes up, and
forces itself on the inquiring mind; and there
are strong reasons for answering it in the
negative. The Amazon is more of a sea
than a river, and yet are the waters of the
Missouri destined to be by far its superior
in commercial importance; and is it not as-
tonishing, that without a single effort to
improve its navigation, the proper course
of commercial transit, it should be proposed,
at this day to supersede it by an entire ar-
tificial work! The Missouri and Missis-
sippi, in their connection, afford the most ex-
tensive inland navigation in the world, and
run parallel through the state of Missouri,
at about the distance of 100 miles apart. It
will therefore be impossible to construct an
intermediate line of transportation between
these two rivers, that can divert the natu-
ral flow of commercial pursuits from their
waters; and this settles the question, that a
work of the kind, on the line proposed,
would not pay cost. What the intermedi-
ate space between Mississippi and Missouri
rivers want, for the facilitation of travel and
trade, is the prolongation of the great Na-
tional Road, on the line proposed for this
rail road; and it is clearly established in
our mind that opposition to such a measure,
will be opposed to the very best interest of

every one living within the the influence
of so great a thoroughfare.

It must be obvious to all who give their
attention to the subject, that what Missou-
ri wants, in the way of any extensive work
of the kind proposed, is a line of communi-
cation, from north to south, through the
centre of the state, and not parallel with
these great inland waters which nature has
provided for commercial pursuits. We
however, most cordially second the motion
for a Rail Road convention to be held at
this place; and, as may be inferred, will
endeavor to direct such improvement in its
proper course. And, at the same time, and
in the same convention, we propose to con-
sider the best remedy for the evils complain-
ed of by those who would connect Hanni-
bal and St. Joseph, by a railway and lo-
comotives.

The certain, secure, and only thorough
aid and help we can give for the ameliora-
tion of the evils complained of—and the
whole state, is most deeply interested in it
—is in the improvement of the navigation
of the Missouri river. Those who have, at
first thought, been vexed at the sandy founda-
tion over which the Missouri flows, and
perplexed to find out the best plan for
making its navigation safe, easy and secure.
will be satisfied, on mature deliberation,
we are convinced, of the propriety and
importance to be found in the recommen-
dation of Gov. EDWARDS, in his late message
to the Legislature. As the only IMMEDIATE
plan for the relief of the vast population in-
terested, we trust the Legislature, at its
present session, will by memorializing Con-
gress, or by the appropriation of state
funds, take prompt measures to meliorate
the instable navigation of the Missouri river
—insure the planter a safe and cheap trans-
port of his products to market, and to carry
into effect the best interest of the common-
wealth.

Atlantic Lake and Mississippi Telegraph.
—Mr. O'Reilly has issued the following cir-
cular explanatory of the progress of the
Western Telegraph from this city:—*Phil
Exchange, Nov. 14.*

In answer to inquiries from various edi-
tors, who are desirous of arranging for Con-
gressional and Legislative reports and for
the transmission of other intelligence, it is
proper to state for my associates as well as
myself, that the progress of the Telegraph
Line, which I am now constructing across
the Alleghany mountains, warrants the belief
that "the lightning line" will be in success-
ful operation to the Ohio River by the 1st of
January. A substantial "iron cord," and
not frail copper thread, is now stretched
from Philadelphia beyond Chambersburg;
and the advanced parties in constructing
the work will be at the Ohio River on the
1st of December. The extension of the line
thence to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis,
as well as to the cities on the Lakes, will
be prosecuted with steady energy, uncheck-
ed along the Lake line, and every effort
will be made by my associates, as well as
myself, to complete the connection between
the "Atlantic and the Mississippi" in the
shortest practicable time, and in a manner
most satisfactory to the public.

HENRY O'REILLY.

Telegraph Line to Cincinnati.—Negotia-
tions have been for some weeks, in progress
for extending the Lightning Line from
Pittsburgh to this city, connecting us in
that way with Philadelphia, New York,
Boston and Washington City. Mr. Case,
late Editor of the Enquirer, is about to visit
Washington City on that business, and we
have full confidence that he will complete
the arrangements, either for constructing a
line from Baltimore by way of Cumberland
to Wheeling, &c. or for connecting with
the Philadelphia line at Pittsburgh. The
importance of this communication is duly
appreciated in this business community, and
we may reasonably expect that the work to
this city will be completed in six or eight
months. When these arrangements are com-
pleted, it is designed also, to extend the
line from this city by way of Louisville,
Nashville, Vicksburg, &c. to New Orleans.
The line through Ohio must be completed
early.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

VANITY.—A man who is proud of his
property will sometimes call himself "poor",
that you may soothe his fancy by contra-
dicting him. A great beauty, likewise,
will pretend to believe that she makes an
ordinary appearance, and—
"In hopes of contradiction oft will say,
"Methinks I look most horribly to-day."
The most effectual way to mortify such
persons, is to pretend to believe them, and
to acknowledge that their is some truth in
their assertions.

A friend says he saw a fence made of
such crooked rails, that every time a pig
attempted to crawl through it he came
out on the same side.

The Dignity of Labor.—Gladden life with
its sunniest features, and gloss it over with
its richest hues, and it becomes a poor pain-
ted thing, if there be in it no toil—no heart-
y, hard work. The laborer sighs for re-
pose. Where is it? What is it? Friend,
whoever thou art, know it is to be found
ALONE in work. No good, no greatness, no
progress is gained without it. Work, then,
and faint not, for THEREIN is the well-spring
of human hope, and human happiness.

A lad having got into the parlor with
some of the neighbor's children, and kick-
ing up a dust among the rich furniture—
his father gave him a whipping, and then
asked him how he relished his flogging? "I
like the play very well," said he, "but the
afterpiece was intolerable."

A TALE OF MONTEREY.

We find the following in the New Orleans
Delta of the 29th ult:

Some years ago, when there was a con-
siderable military force stationed at Fort
Leavenworth, a young officer, whose talents
& integrity had secured the unbounded con-
fidence of the Government and his superior
officers, so as to obtain for him the office of
Commissary and Paymaster at the station,
appeared before the Commander of the
garrison with the complaint that he had
been robbed. He declared that his pocket-
book had been taken and chest had been
broken open, and a large amount of his
own and of the Government funds taken
therefrom. When asked whom he sus-
pected, he said that his 1st Sergeant had dis-
appeared, and as he had placed great con-
fidence in him, and allowed him free access
to his room, he strongly suspected that he
was the thief.

The Colonel immediately ordered several
officers and men to take different routes and
pursue and arrest the fugitive Sergeant.—
They were soon on his track, though from
the start the deserter had of them, there
was but little hope of his arrest. The Lieut-
enant who had been robbed also volunteered
to pursue the thief, and mounting his
horse took a different route from the other
pursuers. After a long and severe ride, the
Sergeant was at last overtaken, in the road,
on foot, his horse having foundered. He
was immediately arrested and searched,
and on his person was found the sum of
two hundred dollars, which fact gave strong
if not conclusive proof of his guilt. When
he was taken back to the Fort, a private
was sent to inform Lieutenant T— of the
capture. The private met the Lieutenant
returning, a few miles from the Fort, when
he informed him that the thief had been ar-
rested. The Lieutenant exhibited some
little confusion at the announcement, but
expressed his gratification at the arrest.—
As he felt greatly relieved by the informa-
tion communicated, he remarked to the
private that he would take a by-path and
ride over to a grocery in the neighborhood
to buy some presents for the men. In the
meantime he ordered the soldier to return
immediately to the Fort. Accordingly they
parted, taking opposite courses. Lieut-
enant T— never returned to the Fort,
nor was he ever afterwards seen in the
United States. His relatives and friends
all believed him to have been killed, either
by his own hand or by that of some of the
desperate characters who hang upon our
frontier.

The Sergeant was brought up for exami-
nation. The damning proofs were exhib-
ited to him; the money, his flight, &c., his
only reply was, "where is my accuser—
bring him before me and you shall see which
is the thief." But Lieutenant T. could not
be found. The Sergeant then confessed
that he had been bribed by Lieutenant T.
to desert and take upon himself the infamy
which justly belonged to the Lieutenant
himself, who was a defaulter to the Gov-
ernment, and wished to cover his crime by
the alleged robbery of the Sergeant. That
he had given him two hundred dollars
and a horse, to fly from the Fort, which,
after a severe conflict with conscience, he
at last consented to do, but that before he
had gone many miles his horse broke down,
and he was thus overtaken and arrested.

There were few persons who would be-
lieve this ingenious story of the Sergeant,
and the fact that he had committed a serious
crime, though perhaps not the one he was
charged with, prevented the few who be-
lieved his story, from interfering in his be-
half. He was accordingly delivered over
to the officers of justice, and after a fair
trial was found guilty and sent to the Peni-
tentiary for seven years, where he now is.

On the first of October last, as the first
division of the Mexican army was march-
ing out of the city, the force of Gen.
Worth was drawn up in line to salute them.
One of the officers of the—infantry,
who was standing in front of his company,
observed, as he thought, a familiar face in
the Mexican ranks—it was that of a colonel
of one of their regiments. As the Mexi-
can force halted for the rear to come up,
the American officer left his post, and hav-
ing looked up an old brother officer, both
approached the Mexican officer, and closely
observed him. As soon as the Mexican's
eye fell upon the faces of the two Ameri-
cans, he was observed to grow deadly pale,
and to pull his cap over his eyes and turn
away. But the Americans had seen enough
to satisfy them that the Mexican Colonel
was no other than the renegade Lieuten-
ant T—, for whose crime a poor man
now suffers the infamy of imprisonment in
the penitentiary of Missouri. An inspec-
tion of the Mexican military roll, and in-
quiry among the Mexican officers, confirm-
ed the truth of the personal observation of
our officers.

We understand that this evidence will
be laid before the Executive for the purpose
of obtaining a commutation of the punish-
ment of the unfortunate Sergeant, the vic-
tim of the infamous treachery and villainy
of this base officer, who, to the crime of
having disgraced his country's uniform and
betrayed its confidence, adds the eternal in-
famy of the parricide and the traitor.

SPECIE CURRENCY.—A gentleman returning
from the West, now and then comes across
a Mexican dollar, and thinking it better to bring
home than paper, put it in his pocket. He col-
lected five dollars in all, and three of them
proved to be counterfeit. This is the way that
a specie currency saves the poor from counterfeits.
The way to ascertain when a piece is pure silver,
is to file into it, and then apply aquafortis to the
incision. A specie currency man should always
have a small file and a bottle of aquafortis in his
pocket.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Dow, ON THE GIRLS.—Dow, Jr., in one
of his recent sermons, thus shows the differ-
ence between a "help meet" and "help
eat." We advise the girls to read his ad-
vice and recollect he is not the only man
who entertains similar views:

"The buxom, bright eyed, rosy cheeked,
full-breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn
a stocking, mend trousers, make her own
frocks, command a regiment of pots and
kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows,
wrestle with the boys, and never fall under,
and be a lady withal in "company," is just
the sort of a girl for me, and for any worth-
y man to marry;